

ment of a gentleman who, it appears, is highly esteemed in the community in which he has resided for many years, should have found their way into our columns.

We are informed that among the "documents" sent out by the Republican Committee of Congress to enlighten the South are many gorgeously illuminated advertising posters of Forney's *Washington Chronicle*. We dare say it would do the Southerners some good to read *The Chronicle*, though it may not help them much to read the posters; but we suggest that this is not exactly the sort of documents which we contribute our money to circulate. Col. Forney had better pay for his advertising out of his own pocket.

A NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Citizens' Association have submitted to the Convention a plan for the government of the City of New-York, which embraces many very radical changes. The Board of Aldermen, according to this plan, is constituted as at present. Five Councilmen are to be elected

from each district, and, beside possessing the qualifications now required, they must have paid taxes for the two preceding years on at least \$30,000. Electors for Councilmen must have paid taxes for two years, on \$5,000. The Mayor is elected for two years, has \$15,000 salary, possesses an absolute veto power, and may remove heads of departments, &c., for cause. He, as well as all heads of departments and members of the Common Council, may, upon complaint of three freeholders, be examined before a Judge of the Supreme Court for any alleged delinquency. The Controller, the District Attorney, and all Judges are to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Supervisors are abolished, and all distinctions between the city and county obliterated. A Department of Wharves and Piers and a Board of Public Works are to be created. Persons doing business in the city and paying taxes

here, but residing elsewhere, may vote at municipal elections. The most important section of the plan relates to taxation, and reads as follows: "All annual taxes to be raised from 'the estates in the city and county of New York shall be authorized by local juried boards of tax-payers, as follows: Two hundred and fifty tax-payers, paying taxes on property of 'the taxable value of not less than twenty thousand dollars, shall be summoned by the Mayor of the city, from among whom, it shall be the preference of the presiding Justice of 'the Supreme Court, twenty-four shall be selected by lot, who shall sit as a jury. Before them every branch of the local Government, including all Boards and Commissions shall be by law compelled to present their budgets, and any tax-payer may appear and oppose the amounts asked for, giving his reasons for so doing. A majority of the jury shall determine, after hearing all sides, the sums necessary to be raised for all local purposes."

Can anybody divine a reason why the people of New-York should be cursed with the burden and disgrace of a double set of officials? The territorial limits of the city and county are precisely the same. There is absolutely no difference between the two except a verbal one. Yet by a costly fiction it is supposed that two sets of officials are required to govern one territory and one population. Every city officer has his double, appointed to discharge the same functions on behalf of the county. If the two men are rolled into one, as sometimes happens, that one gets a double salary. No advantage whatever results to the public from this arrangement; but taxes are added

from this arrangement, and the opportunity for corruption are multiplied. When the Board of County Supervisors was created, it was supposed that its members would be able to check extravagance and misconduct on the part of the Common Council. From the manner of their appointment it was supposed that a part of them at least would be honest men. Hence a great deal of power, especially over the Treasury, was left in their hands. They were made sole judges of the expediency and amount of certain appropriations. The law relieved them from many of the restrictions which it imposed upon the Common Council for instance. How far the expectations of the devisers of this Board have been fulfilled the New Court-House, the Albany appropriations, and a hundred other swindles and raschally extravagances are sufficient to show. Now let the costly, corrupt, infamous organization be wholly abolished. Let us have done and read. It is ready to do.

has never done any good. It is a ready-made
the municipal thieves. Its functions could be
perfectly well performed by the Mayor at
other city officers. We call upon the Con-
vention to rid us of it. That will be one pest
the way, and perhaps by degrees we shall
reach all the rest.

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"Maximilian and Carlotta" is the title of
poem sent to us, and "Inscribed with sincere sympathy
to His Imperial Majesty Francis Joseph, Emperor of Aus-
tria, by S. R., citizen of the United States." We print
last stanza, but can't promise the enthusiastic author an
general support. The chivalry is not likely to fly
glory to wait on vengeance. The poet had better let
Mexico alone.

Awake, now, all you great States!
Fly now, all your chivalry, fly!
To vengeance, where glory on vengeance awaits!
Carlotta, Carlotta, our cry.

Thus Haverock, let loose on a villainous crew,
Whose hands were imbued in the gore
Of maidens and mothers, his clamours so true
To their watershed. Remember, Cavour!—

The Trenton (N. J.) Emporium, a little penny
paper, of 15 or 12 lines is a success. Its editor announces

that his life he swells "with gratefulness to kind Providence, who has so blessed our undertaking, and to the citizens of our native place, through whose favors we were rendered barefooted, in our naunkens and to cent strahat. The strain on our nervous system during the first part of this week was immense. In getting at our first number we were engaged twenty or thirty hours in writing, selecting, comparing, and other work necessary to be done. The result of his ambition has been to conduct "a moderately paying paper," and he makes the startling promise, "As soon as we get a little time, read and collect our thoughts, we shall add two inches to the length of our paper." It will then be 9 by 14.

THE BOSTON EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
BOSTON, Sept. 5.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the American Steamship Company, it was voted to increase the available means of the company by issuing bonds to the amount of \$450,000, on mortgage the steamships Ontario and Erie for the year. A committee was also appointed to cooperate with the Boston Board of Trade in the charter of one or more steamships additional for the line.

THE MAINE STATE HORSE FAIR.
AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 5.—The Maine State Horse Fair closed this afternoon, after a three-day session. The arena surrounded by spectators, were in evidence

The principal attraction of the day was a sweepstakes for \$1,000, for which the contestants were Bill Wellman, Dan Mace, and Lady Chapman. Bill Wellman, on the first heat, and took the sweepstakes, the other two horses having been declared distanced—Dan Mace for running and Lady Chapman for foul driving.